# THE COURTS.

### THE BANK OF ENGLAND FORGERY.

Examination of McDonnell, the Alleged Bank of England Forger-Argument on the Writ of Habeas Corpus.

#### BUSINESS IN THE OTHER COURTS.

Flood, tried in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Benedict, on a charge of illicitly removing whiskey from the Spring Valley distillery, the jury were discharged without having agreed to a verdict; eight of the jurors were for acquittal

and four for conviction. The argument upon the writ of habeas corpus in the case of George McDonnell, who is charged with complicity in the great trauds upon the Bank of England, was continued yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Woodruff. The Judge, having heard counsel at both sides fully, took the papers and reserved his decision.

Yesterday Patrick Fitzmaurice gave bail in \$1,000 before Commissioner Shields on a charge of forging the name of Michael O'Grady to a Post Office order for \$10 and obtaining the money. The accused claims that he had O'Grady's authority for acting

in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, Richard Parkins, who pleaded guilty to snatching money from a bank messenger, was sentenced by Juage Brady to three years and six months in the State Prison. The trial of John Fitzgibbons, charged with killing Michael O'Hara with a hatchet on last Christmas night, was set down for to-day, and that of George Shelflin, indicted for the murder of his wife, was set down for next Monday.

A verdict for \$4,020 40 was yesterday obtained against the city in a suit brought in the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge J. F. Daly. The suitor was Eugene McLean, and the verdict for services as City Surveyor.

A trial was commenced yesterday in the Supreme Court, Circuit, before Judge Davis, in a suit brought by a theatrical stage manager, of this city, against the proprietors of the Boston Globe Theatre for damages on account of failure in a contract to produce a certain version of Sardou's "Fernande." The trial will, doubtless, occupy two or three days.

Comptroller Green having refused to pay the claim of a Mr. Morris against the Creton Aqueduct Beard, application was made yesterday before Judge Fancher, at Supreme Court, Chambers, for a mandamus compelling its payment. The mandamus was granted.

Yesterday, in the General Sessions, Recorder Hackett sentenced Edward Murphy and Michael Cannon, who were each convicted of separate charges of robbery in the first degree, to the State man and robbed him of his valise, and Cannon, in conjunction with another, assaulted a lady in the daytime and robbed her of a gold chain. A few such sentences as these will put a stop to the daring robberies which are of constant occurrence

# THE GREAT BANK OF ENGLAND

The McDonnell Habeas Corpus Case-Argument Upon the Writ-The Accused Declared by the Prosecution to Have Been a Convicted Forger in This City.

Yesterday the argument upon the writ of babeas corpus sued out in the United States Circuit Court by George McDonnell, who is accused of complicity in the great frauds upon the Bank of England, was continued before Judge Woodruff.

Mr. Charles M. Da Costa and Mr. F. P. Marbury appeared as counsel for the British government. which has made a demand upon the government of the United States for the extradition of the prisoner. McDonnell was present with his counsel,

ARGUMENT OF PRISONER'S COUNSEL.

Mr. Brooke, counsel for the prisoner, in the course of his argument in support of the writ, said the substance of the crime should be set forth, the nature and the time of the forgery. There was nothing in the warrant specially describing the offence of forgery. He, the prisoner, was charged with forging two bills of exchange in London; but in the warrant the offence was generally described, and this left the prisoner without notice as to the particular offence he would have tion and belief by Mr. Archibald, the British Consul, that the defendant at London, in conjunction with Noyes and Bidweil, did forge two several bills of exchange on the Bank of England, and did conspire with the said persons to commit this fraud. There was a variance as to the description of the prisoner, between the mandate and the complaint. The mandate did not show that the person, George McDonnell, charged in the requisition, was the same person. In 1842 the treaty included a clause to the effect that persons charged with uttering forged paper should be given up on requisition, the treaty in that respect differing from the Jay Treaty of 1794, which had reference to the crime of forgery only. The charge set out in the warrant must be specific enough to show that the Commissioner had autherity to act under the mandate. There must be an allegation on the face of the complaint, referring to the mandate, showing that the case is the one upon which the mandate has been issued by the President, and on which the requisition has been made by the British government. In no part of the complaint was there an intimation that the British government had made a requisition to the government of the United States. Judge Blatchford had held that that was necessary and material to the proceeding. The warrant must necessarily describe the offence and the circumstances surrounding it. The prisoner was not described in the mandate. As to the issuing of the mandate, counsel said, under a decision of the Coart, the Coart could not go into any review of the circumstances which led the Executive to issue it. There was another question upon this allegation in the complaint and the warrant. There must be reciprocity between the governments of both countries as to the execution of this treaty, and the offences upon which extradition might be demanded should be offences against laws common to both countries. Counsel quoted from "Clark's Law of Extradition" in support of his argument. The mandate was sufficient, but the forgery should be set out specifically in the complaint and the warrant. There must be reciprocity between the governments of both countries. Counsel quoted from "Clark's Law of Extradition" in support of his argument. The mandate was sufficient, but the forgery should be set out specifically in the complaint and the warrant all that was sufficient to show the jurisdiction of the Court in the complaint as the original to the complaint set of the charge the relator. He submitted, as an elementary pr clause to the effect that persons charged with uttering forged paper should be given up on requi-

had ebjected.

The Court said this was not the time to discuss that question, as the examination was going on before the Commissioner.

Mr. Brooke said he would show that there was having been committed at all.

Mr. Brooke said he would show that there was no proof of a fergery having been committed at all. The prisoner had a right to demand proof of the fact that a crime had been committed if complaint had been made against him. From the 13th of March, when the mandate was issued, to the 25th, when the prisoner was examined before the Commissioner, there was ample time for the British gevernment to present evidence that the crime of forgery had been committed, and they were not thereafter entitled to deprive him of his liberty for the purpose of getting evidence of the forgery. The counsel for the Bank of England had stated at the examination that he had depositions in his possession, but that they were not properly authenticated, and he then said that a special messenger had left England that day with depositions properly authenticated. The prisoner was detained in custody by reason of the failure of the British government to present evidence against him. When crime was charged the first inquiry should be if a crime was committed.

and that being established, the next step was to show what connection, if any, the prisoner had with the crime. But in this case that was not done. The British government merely called a police officer who produces a warrant, signed by the Lord Mayor of London, which warrant the officer did net see signed, theugh he stated that he was lamiliar with the handwriting of the Lord Mayor, having often seen him write. Mr. Justice Nelson had held that this was an irregular and loose mode of proceeding. It was scarcely proper to call a pelice officer to prove the jurisdiction of a magistrate.

to call a pelice officer to prove the jurisdiction of a magistrate.

Mr. Da Costa then followed, on the other side, on behalf of the British government. He was proceeding te make some remarks on the law, when Juge Woodruff said that the question as to the sufficiency of the papers, whether, in fact, there was anything in them on which the prisoner should be held ceuld not, as he thought, be raised on a motion to quash the writ of habeas corpus.

Mr. Da Costa continued to say that before the act of 1848 there was much doubt as to whether the judiciary could interfere in the execution of these matters was regarded in a political sense. He contended that under the act of Congress certain efficers had been designated to hear and determine the question of criminality of persons charged under this extradition law. Was it ever allowed under this extradition law. Was it ever allowed under this act to renew a question of fact before the Court?

Judge Woodruff said that, in the present stage of

Judge Woodruff said that, in the present stage of the case, the question of the competency of the evidence before the Commissioner would not be

the case, the question of the competency of the evidence before the Commissioner would not be considered.

Mr. Da Costa said he took the point that this writ should not issue during the pendency of the proceedings before the Commissioner. The defendant was under arrest in a court of competent jurisdiction, and the question was whether, that being so, the writ could issue. He contended that the warrant and the proceedings under it were regular. The complaint was sworn to, and it set out the offence with sufficient particularity. His Honor had held in the Farcz case, that he did not believe respect need be paid to any particular special language in the complaint; and Judge Shipman said a warrant should set forth clearly but briefly the substance of the offence; that the warrant need not be drawn with the nicety of an indictment for final trial, but it should set forth the material features of the offence. Had they not in this case shown in the warrant that McDonnell had been charged with the offence of forging two bills of exchange for £1,000 each in the city of London? It was a notorious fact that the prisoner arrived in this city on the 20th of March; he left on the sth; on the 25th of March they went on with the examination, and it should be remembered that those parties charged with this great crime were now in custedy, after having attempted to commit forgeries that would have amounted to millions of dollars. This attempt was discovered by the merest accident. The Court ought to know that they were dealing with a notorious counterfeiter, one who had been convicted in this city of passing forged checks and had served out a period in the States Prison. After reciting the facts of the case as they have appeared before the Commissioner, Counsel told the Court they were not dealing with an innocent person, that McDonnell was known to the police of this city as a professional forger, and that in 1868 he was convicted of obtaining diamonds from Timuy & Co. on a forged and spurious check.

Judge Woodruff—Is there an

monds from Tiffany & Co. on a forged and spurious check.

Judge Woodruff—Is there any proof of that?

Mr. Da Costa—No; we have not given it yet; but I state it en my own responsibility. We should act in good faith towards the British government, especially as it happens that the persons who have committed those frauds are persons who have unfortunately come from this side of the Atlantic. I contend that Your Honor, even if you should come to the conclusion that the warrant is defective, ought to remit the prisoner back to the custody of the Marshal. We submit that the complaint and warrant are sufficient.

Mr. F. F. Marbury followed on the same side, making some remarks upon the nature of extradition treaties. He held, under the authority of Chancellor Kent, that treaties of this kind had all the sanctity of law. The object of the mandate was to prevent unauthorized persons putting in force the machinery of the government in regard to matters of extradition.

After a brief but comprehensive reply by Mr. Brooke, on the part of the accused.

Judge Woodraff took the papers and reserved his decision.

# BUSINESS IN THE OTHER COURTS.

SUPREME COURT-TRIAL TERM-PART 2.

A Theatrical Contretemps-"Fernande"-Suit for Damages.

Before Judge Davis. James Schonberg, the stage manager of Wallack's Theatre, has brought suit against Arthur Cheney for damages in failing, as alleged, to fulfil a contract to perform a version of Sardou's play of "Fernande" in the Globe Theatre of Boston. The suit came to trial yesterday. In April, 1870, Mr. Schoncame to trial yesterday. In April, 1870, Mr. Schonberg prepared his translation of this popular dramm and advertised that he was ready to negotiate for its production with theatrical managers. In response to this advertisement John H. Selwyn, manager of the Globe Theatre, sent a telegram inquiring the terms upon which a copy of the play would be furnished. He was informed that \$20 would be charged for each performance. These terms, as alleged, were accepted, and a manuscript copy of the play was sent on by Mr. Schonberg. All due preparations were made for its performance, and the play was announced for the 7th of May. The play, however, was not produced, though several subsequent amouncements were made of its coming production. Meantime another version was produced in this city. Mr. Schonberg claims \$1,000 damages. The principal defence is that the version of Mr. Schonberg was not adapted for scenic representation and that it could not be properly produced. The trial will probably last several days, and will give theartical managers an opportunity as experts to pronounce managers an opportunity as experts to pronounce upon the necessary features to be incorporated in

## COURT OF OVER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Brady.

Cases of Fitzgibbons and Sheiflin. Among the parties at present confined in the Tembs under indictment for murder are John Fitzgibbons and George S. Sheiflin. The former is charged with killing with an axe, on last Christ mas night, Michael O'Hara, in a tenement house corner of Forty-second street and Second avenue. The charge against the latter is the killing of his wife, the homicide having occurred last January in a tenement house in Eleventh street. For both these parties Mr. Howe appeared as counsel; but owing to the absence of material witnesses neither case could be tried yesterday. After some discussion the trial of Fitzgibbons was set down for to-day.

## COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Two Highway Robbers Sent Each to the State Prison for Twenty Years-A Terrible Warning to Thieves Who Rob Ladies in Midday.

Before Recorder Hackett. The first case tried by the jury in this Court yesterday was a charge of robbery in the first degree against a young man named Edward Murphy, John North, the prosecuting witness, who is a mechanical engineer, testified that as he was walking through Tenth avenue on the morning of the 12th of February, at about half-past seven o'clock, with a roll of drawings in one hand and a leather bag in the other, he met the prisoner. He was near Fifteenth street, and said, "Boss, shan't I carry your valise?" North made no reply and passed on: North made no reply and passed on; but when he got to Eighteenth street Murphy passed him on a run, snatched the bag and struck him a blow under the neck. The complainant made a motion as if to take out a revolver, and the thief dropped the bag and escaped. Mr. North reported the affair at the station house, and an officer arrested Murphy on the sist of March upon another charge of highway robbery. The complainant immediately identified Murphy as the man who struck and robbed him.

A verdict of guilty was rendered by the jury without a moment's hesitation.

The District Attorney informed His Honor that Murphy belonged to one of the worst gangs in the

A verdict of guilty was rendered by the jury without a moment's hesitation.

The District Attorney informed His Honor that Murphy belonged to one of the worst gangs in the city, and that a witness in this case had informed an officer that he was afraid to come into Court and testify lest his life should be taken.

The Recorder, in passing sentence, said that he had hoped that the severe sentences recently passed by Judge Brady and Judge Sutherland would prove a warning to murderers and highwaymen, but he regretted to find that these crimes of violence were on the increase. In order to teach the villains of whom Murphy was a representative another lesson, His Honor said he would sentence him to the State prison for twenty years.

Michael Cannon, jointly indicted with John Gurtz for robbery, was tried upon the charge, a piea of guilty of larceny from the person having been received by the District Attorney from Gurtz. The testimony in this case was brief and conclusive. Wars. Lydia Doty, residing at the St. James Hotel, was walking through Twentleth street, near Irving place, about eleven o'cleck on the morning of the 3d of this month, accompanied by her two daughters. Gurtz gave her a violent blow, and in snatching for ner watch broke the chain and took part of it with him, but did not succeed in taking the watch. Cannon came up immediately and inquired what was the matter. He looked se suspicious that she said, "I believe you are an accomplice, and if a policeman were here I would have you arrested." Mrs. Westerveit, the daughter of the previous witness, detailed the occurrence and said that her sister pursued Gurty and a policeman captured him.

Officer Delaney, a mounted policeman, swore that he arrested Gurtz and found the iragments of a goid chain on his person.

John Gurtz, the co-defendant, was used as a witness by Mr. Russell, and said that he knew Cannon two or three years, and upon the day of this larceny he (Cannon) shoved him against the lady, saying, "Go for it," meaning to snatch the watch and chai

and said that he was waiking behind Gurtz, and did not know that he was going to steal.

The jury rendered a verdict of guilty.
Assistant District Attorney Russell informed His Honor that there was another indictment against Cannon for larceny from the person. A few weeks before Christmas, while a Mrs. Hughes was waking through Twenticth street, Cannon came up to her and snatched her purse, which contained a dismond and a camee ring. Upon hearing of his arrest on this other charge—and it was a somewhat singular coincidence that Mrs. Doty and herself were intimate friends—she immediately identified him as the person who had robbed her.

The Recorder, in his prompt and sententious style, addressed the prisoner as follows:—"Twenty years in the State prison."
Gurty was sent to the State prison for five years.

Embezziement.

Theodore B. Lippencott pleaded guilty to an in. dictment charging him with embezzleing \$168 from his employers, W. M. Tilden & Co., on the 10th of March. He was remanded for sentence.

#### COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY.

74, 184.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Curtis.—Nos. 1644, 1780, 1804, 1906, 2320, 2286, 1834, 1293, 1875, 1879, 1881, 1883, 1885, 1889, 1882. Part 2—Held by Judge Spaulding.—Nos. 1658, 1779, 1842, 1091, 1785, 1798, 2198, 1761, 1649, 1757, 1792, 1850, 1846, 1874, 1876, Part 3—Held by Judge Howland.—Nos. 2297, 2324, 2317, 2183, 1873, 1866, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1896, 1900, 1904, 1905.

#### BROOKLYN COURTS.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER. John Van Syckle Acquitted.

Before Judge Tappen and Associate Justices. The trial of John Van Syckle for the alleged poisoning of his wife was concluded yesterday, and resulted, as was anticipated, in the acquittal of the accused. After the opening of the Court Judge Tappen delivered his charge to the jury, who there-Tappen delivered his charge to the jury, who thereupon retired to deliberate. They went out at about
eleven o'clock and returned shortly after twelve
with their verdict of acquittal. The prisorier expected such a verdict. His children, who had been
in attendance each day of the trial, were overjoyed at the result. Van Syckle was immediately
reteased, and left the Court room with his children
and his counsel, Mr. Charles Spencer.

#### SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM.

Lucette Armstrong to be Released. Before Judge Tappen.

Judge Tappen yesterday decided to release Lucette Armstrong, the imprisoned witness in the Goodrich case, on ball in the sum of \$1,000, one surety. The ball was not furnished up to last evening, and Lucette remained at the Raymond Street Jall. No new developments have been made in the case, and the police are unable to obtain any clew to the whereabouts of the suspected murderer of Mr. Goodrich, the Spaniard Roscoe.

#### PUBLIC EDUCATION.

The Commissioners of Common Schools in Session-Standing Committees for the Ensuing Year-The Election of Clerk Deferred.

The newly appointed Commissioners of Education held an adjourned meeting in the hall, corner of Grand and Elm streets, yesterday afternoon, and as at the previous session were honored with a very large and very promiscuous gathering of politicians and other curious people in the lobby. A large amount of routine business, comprising generally communications from trustees in relation to excusing certain teachers for absence on account of sickness, or calling attention to various trivial matters in the wards, were read and promptly disposed of by referring them to the appropriate committees, Mr. Neilson's previous experience in the position, as well as his former presidency of the Board of Brokers, enabling him to transact the business with ease and despatch. to transact the business with ease and despatch, Among the miscellaneous communications was one from the Sanitary Superintendent of the depart-ment, Dr. R. J. O'Sullivan, accompanied by a rec-commendation, signed by a number of leading physicians and medical professors in this city, recommending him to the Board as a person emi-nently qualified in every way for the position he now helds. The communication was referred to the Committee on Teachers. The standing com-mittees had been previously announced as fol-lows:—

Finance-Vermilye, Cushing, Dowd, Beardsley Teachers—Halstead, Kelly, Dowd, Traud, Brown, Bulldings—Dowd, Patterson, Lewis, Hee, Town-

Send.
Supplies—Beardsley, Matthewson, Halstead, Wetmore, Hoe.
Auditing—West, Traud, Jenkins, Cushing, Kelly.
Sites and New Schools—Patterson, Klamroth,
Townsend, Vermilye, Lewis.
Course of Studies—Brown, Man, Farr, Traud,
Kelly.
School Furniture—Wetmore, Hoe, Seligman, Jen-

Nowsend, Vermitye, Lewis.

Course of Studies—Brown, Man, Farr, Traud, Kelly.

School Furniture—Wetmore, Hoe, Seligman, Jenkins, Cushing.

Normal Schools—Farr, Brown, Klamroth, Townsend, Haistead.

Evening Schools—Matthewson, Townsend, Jenkins, Traud, Vermitye.

Colored Schools—Cushing, Patterson, West, Wetmore, Dewd.

Warming and Ventilation—Hoe, Matthewson, Cushing, Beardsley, Kelly.

Bylanes—Townsend, Man, Beardsley, West, Farr. The Chairman, Mr. Neilsen, suggested that inasmuch as there was some question about the Board and its finances, it would be well to refer the matter to the Committee on Bylaws, to examine and report. Mr. West offered a resolution in accordance with the suggestion and it was unanimously adopted. On motion of Mr. Dewd, the Finance Committee was directed to examine and report on the subject of reducing the salaries of clerks and attacnes of the Board. Mr. Cushing was, at his request, excused from serving on the Finance Committee on of Mr. Matthewson, amended by Mr. Townsend, it was decided that questions of excusing teachers for absence should be referred to the Committee on Teachers, with power; provided, in case the decision of the committee should be against the teachers that the teachers shall have the right of appeal to the Board. Mr. Fark then moved that the Beard proceed to the election of a clerk. The politicians and others in the lobby drew long breaths, as if getting rendy for a tussle. Mr. Man rose very quietly, holding a copy of the manual in his hand, and sald—If understand the rules the election must be held at a stated meeting, and I raise that point of order. President Neilson quickly declared the point of order well taken. This, of course, threw is not a stated meeting, and I raise that point of order. President Neilson quickly declared the point of order, which we have a same being to the rate of the Cologe of the City of New York. The Secretary, Mr. L. D. Kiernan, called the meeting to order, and, on motion of Mr. Farr, Mr. West was made President protem. Mr. Beardsley

## an. The Board shortly after adjourned,

COMPTROLLER'S RECEIPTS. Comptroller Green reports the following amounts paid yesterday into the city treasury :--

From taxes, Croton rent and interest.

COLLECTOR OF ASSESSMENTS.

Prom assessments for street openings and improvements. From arrears of taxes, assessments, Croton rent and interest.

From ground rent, house rent, market rents and fees.

## COMPTROLLER'S PAYMENTS.

Comptroller Green paid yesterday the salaries and wages of superintendents and laborers on Croton Aqueduct from High Bridge to Croton Dam, \$4,374 28.

#### NEW YORK EAST CONFERENCE.

Seventh Bay's Proceedings-Closing Up the Business-Admission of Candidates on Trial-Examining Committees Appointed-Conference Statisties-Appointments for 1874-Adjourn ment Sine Dic.

The devotions yesterday were led by Rev. John Parker. Bishop Foster presided. Dr. B. F. Adams was excused from further attendance on the Conference. Rev. J. C. Thomas presented the report of the Tract Society, calling attention to a more general diffusion of this kind of literature. The stewards reported their receipts \$10,154, being \$677 33 less than last year from collections; from the Conference trustees, \$500; from the chartered fund, \$100; balance previously on hand, \$107 Total, \$10,801 99. The disbursements amounted to the same sum, \$10,801 99. The Committee on the Bible Cause reported in recommendation of that cause to the attention of the brethren. The Committee on the Episcopal Fund reported the whole amount collected in the Conference by cheks, cash and vouchers as follows:—New York district, \$527 97; Long Island South, \$488 50; Long Island North, \$430 60; Bridgeport district, \$133 65; New Haven, \$264 55; envelopes, \$3 93. Of this sum \$938 96 were received in checks, and the balance in

The Statistical Secretary, Rev. C. Bachman, nominated a statistical committee of two from each district to prepare their matter as far as possible for

trict to prepare their matter as far as possible for the next year. They were elected. Rev. J. W. Barnhardt moved that the present committee on the publication of the minutes be continued also, so that the minutes may be published early and accurately. They were so appointed, with power.

THE EXAMINING COMMITTERS FOR 1874 were appointed as follows:—

Preparatory Course—Revs. N. G. Cheney, F. P. Tower, C. B. Ford, C. S. Williams and C. W. Lyon.

First Year—F. C. Hill, S. M. Hammond, L. W. Abbott, T. D. Littlewood, J. Parker, 2d.

Second Year—H. C. Glover, Joseph Smith, J. S. Breckenridge, J. S. Willis, E. J. Haynes.

Third Year—Revs, A. C. Eggleston, J. E. Smith, J. Pullman, C. M. Giffin, J. M. Buckley.

Fourth Year—G. F. Kettell, G. W. Woodruff, L. S. Weed, J. A. M. Chapman, S. H. Platt.

Of Local Preachers for Deacon's Orders—R. Meredith, W. Lawrence, T. Stevenson, J. Pegg, Jr., C. Bachman.

Of Local Pragons for Filer's Orders—G. H. Good-

Bachman.

Of Local Deacons for Elder's Orders—G. H. Goodsell, J. A. Roche, W. H. Thomas, J. W. Barnhardt, J. W. Simpson.

To Preach Annual Missionary Sermon—J. W. Bach; alternate, W. H. Themas.

Reports on education, commending the several collegiate and academic institutions of the Church, on Ladies and Pastors' Christian Union and others

were presented and adopted.

The Statistical Secretary read the STATISTICS OF THE CONFERENCE, of which the following are the most important:-

of which the following are the most important:—

Membership. 36,985 Collections—

Probationers. 4,053 Missionary. \$41,152 Ch. extension. 2,167 Ch. extension

published minutes an explanatory foot note.

REPORTS—MISCELLANBOUS.

The Committee on Periodicals reported, memoirs were read for a couple of deceased wives of ministers and efficers were elected for the Ladies and Pastors' Christian Union.

Revs. N. M. Oimstead and W. C. Hoyt were granted a superannuated relation, and Revs. H. F. Pease, J. S. inskip and S. C. Keeler were granted supernumerary relations.

The committee on the Rockville Centre church difficulty reported that the suits already had on this case had gone against the Conference. \$1,300 had been expended, about \$600 of which the Centerence was in whole or in part responsible for. The committee asked to be discharged. Granted, and a new committee appointed to withdraw the case from the Court of Appeais, whither it has been taken, and to provide for the expenses so far incurred. Recess.

Rev. Mr. Fuller offered prayer at the opening, after which a number of resolutions complimentary and routine were adepted.

The admission of candidates on trial, laid over two days ago, was taken up and A. A. Belmont, A. B. Sanford, I. J. Lansing, Winfield Scott Morrison, Rev. S. Eldridge, J. H. Ham, Guy S. Frazey, David F. Pierce, Chas. A. Cowper, were admitted on trial in the itinerancy. Brothers Charles H. Travis and H. F. Odell were sent to the New York Conference, (without being admitted), where places are ready for them. The applications of Ephraim Watt, J. H. Battersbee, W. F. Markincke, N. L. Forter and James Frigaskis's for admission were witherawn. Rev. J. S. Stadley was appointed to preach the Conference sermon next year, with W. H. Boole, alternate. Some notices were given, the minutes were read and adopted, the Bishop briefly adressed the Conference, after which, with religious exercises, the Conference adjourned sine die.

The following are the New York city and Brooklyn CONFERENCE APPOINTMENTS.

cexercises, the Conference adjourned sine die.

The following are the New York city and Brooklyn Conference appointments.

New York District.

Rev. J. B. Merwin, P. E.

New York—John street, N. G. Chaney; Forsyth street, J. W. Barnhart; Alanson church, C. E.

Harris; Allen street, W. D. Thompson; Willett street, George Taylor; Second street, — Daniels; Seventh street, J. Parke, Second; Seventeenth street, W. H. Boole; Twenty-seventh street, W. H. Wardell; Thirty-seventh street, E. Meredith; Beekman Hill, W. C. Stelet; Second avenue, W. W. Bowdish; New York City Mission, W. Ross, J. S. Howe, J. Puliman, A. Graham and R. Roden; North New York Mission, J. L. Hall.

Long Island, South District,
Rev. C. Fletcher, P. E.

Brooklyn—Sands street, F. C. Hill; Pacific street, W. S. Studley; First place, A. S. Hutt; Warren street, J. V. Samders; William street, G. H. Anderson; Eighteenth street, J. Simmons; Seventh avenue, Joseph Wild, D. D.; Hanson place, E. J. Haynes; Fleet street, B. M. Adams; N. Bangs church, I. J. Lansing; Embury church, S. A. Seaman; Nostrand avenue church, C. E. Glover; Greene avenue, G. A. Hubbell; Janes church, W. H. Russell; East New York, W. Flatts; Cypress Hills, W. Gothard; Flatlands, S. W. King.

Long Island, North District,
C. B. Sing, P. E.

Brooklyn—Summerfield church, J. M. Buckley; Simpson church, W. R. Davis; DeKalb avenue church, W. P. Corbitt; Wesley church, C. B. Ford; Broadway Mission, ——; St. John's church, J. A. M. Chapman; Central church, S. H. Bray; South Street church, E. W. Ware; Grand street church, C. S. Wing; Cook street church, N. Hubbell; Greenpoint Tabernacle, T. H. Burcn; Brooklyn Mission, A. S. Francis.

THE SCHENCK ART SALE.

## THE SCHENCK ART SALE.

To-day and to-morrow, at noon, are to be applied, at 60 Liberty street, to the sale of 143 oil paintings in the possession of Mr. Edward Schenck, the auctioneer. It would be unwarranted to claim that all of these are fair examples of the respective that all of these are fair examples of the respective artists. Among all gatherings not exceptionally choice there will be sure to lurk some weak mem-bers. In Mr. Schenck's present collection, how-ever, are at least twenty specimens that deserve particular commendation, and among these are productions by otto Erdmann, De la Hoose, E. Hunter, Henri Picou, Amberg, Accard, Backa-lowicz, P. Jazet, Portielje, K. I. Litschauer, Kook Keok, Kensett, Guy, Meyerheim, Angers, Rentjens, Kuwasseg, Willcox and Schloesser.

## THE EXCISE BOARD.

A Determination to Collect & Revenue from All Violators who Sell Without Licenses. The Commissioners of Excise profess a desire to

enforce the law in every particular; yet while making these professions they direct their efforts compelling the dispensers of alcoholic liquors to pay into the bureau the usual license fee, and make' little or no effort to enforce other clauses, such as the closing of the places at the hour named in the act. There are a large number of dealers in this city who not only ignore and defy the law as to early closing, but refuse to take out licenses. The attorney of the Board is now en gaged in prosecuting all persons found selling with out licenses.

#### THE NEW REVIEW GROUND. Inauguration of Union Square Plaza as

a National Guard Rendezvous.

The Seventh regiment will to-day formally inaugurate the northern end of Union square as a parade and review ground for the National Guard in this city. In accordance with brigade orders the regiment will parade, in full uniform, with the regiment will parade, in full uniform, with knapsacks, overcoats rolled, and will assemble at four ovclock P. M. The occasion will be regarded as of more importance than an ordinary inspection, and the regiment will undoubtedly do its prettiest. There are a few regiments in the First division which manage at all times to preserve and display a proper esprit ducorps, and foremost among these stands the Seventh. It is safe, therefore, to predict that the inspection and review today, should the weather be favorable, will be an exhibition worth being witnessed. Inspector General Morris, of the Governor's staff; Major General Shaler, of the First division; Lieutenant Commander Gurney, of the Old Guard, and other equally distinguished gentlemen will be in attendance.

The struggle of the New York Gas Company

against the demands of its employés has passed its crisis, and capital seems at this moment to have the advantage. How the war of the two elements shall terminate cannot, of course, be told, but it is already apparent that the gas company will be able to fulfil its contract with the public. Its tanks are rapidly filling up, and each day sees the company supplied with additional resources, both of mer and money. A large gang of thoroughly competent men from some unknown quarter took their places in front of the retorts yesterday morning. It is generally believed that all the companies have leagued themselves together for the common defence. Certain it is, that, aithough the officers of the New York Company maintain considerable reticence on the subject, very substantial aid has been had from some quarter. It is denied that the mains of other gas corporations have been connected in order to supply the requisite amount of illuminating material. Be this as it may, so long as the company can light the streets and houses in their district the public will not be inclined to complain. The officers claim that they will be able to do so after to-day. The gas was shut off at daylight yesterday, but it is not probable that such a course will be necessary this morning. The strikers, on the other hand, maintain that the company cannot obtain workmen who will be able to perform the labor, and that even should their employers hold out against them the presentation of their case to the Assembly at Albany will bring them aid. They assert that the aid and encouragement of the various labor organizations in the city have already been tendered them, but that no offers of money have yet been accepted. The Secretary of the Gasmen's Association declared yesterday that the assaults already committed upon inoffensive men in the neighborhood had without exception been perpetrated by persons who were in no way either

perpetrated by persons who were in no way either directly or indirectly connected with the strike. It would appear from the statements of the police that a gang of desperadoes, gathered from all parts of the city, have congregated in the neighborhood, and that they delight in committing the grossest outrages upon all who are suspected of going to the assistance of the gas company. The end of this era of terrorism may not be for several days, but it is entirely within the power of the laboring men to show whether or not they deserve the sympathy of the public.

WHAT WILL BROOME OF THE GASMEN?

They are beaten. They have been unsuccessful. They have abandoned their employment, and their employers refuse to receive them again or any terms. Many of them have money; but few have the mean's to sustain an opposition against a powerful corporation, with plenty of money, which it is disposed to spend. The only result possible in the present emergency is for the gasmen to accept employment elsewhere—that is, with the Manhattan or Metropolitan Company—and await a more favorable opportunity to push the eight hour movement. Such a course would be better for the consumers, and would terminate the deeds of violence which are occurring from hour to hour about the weeks of the New York Company, and there is little doubt but that the other companies would agree to take the gasmen, as they are bound to no union.

At the New York works

agree to take the gasmen, as they are bound to no union.

AT THE NEW YORK WORKS
the officials were confident that their new gasmakers would be able to do all that was necessary, and that te-night the supply of gas would satisfy all the public demands. The old employes had committed no violence about the works, to their knowledge, and he did not believe that any was contemplated. The interior management was all that they could desire, and the officials thought generally that the company had triumphed in the strike.

The police were exacting about the works. Nobedy was allowed to approach the East River from, and the M. P.'s, as usual, were too fond of their brief authority. While they were loading under the command of a sergeant in front of the gas works an innocent German was severely stabbed on the corner of Twentieth street.

"GOING FOR" PATRICK M'CAPFRAY.

At three o'clock a short, thick-set man made his appearance at the Eighteenth precinct station house and stated his "case." He addressed himself to the Sergeant in rather indignant tones, and compisined of having been assaulted on Tuesday evening while walking up First avenue, near Twenty-first street. He gave his name as Patrick McCaffray, connected with the Street Cleaning Department. He leoked decidedly Teutonic, and this was the reason that he was molested. He informed his captors, who were strikers, that it was none of their business as to what his desti-

this was the reason that he was molested. He informed his captors, who were strikers, that it was none of their business as to what his destination was, and when they were about to practice the "maniy art" on his person he quickly jumped on board of a Second avenue car and rode severa blocks; but the gasmen were not to be outdone, so they followed him and attacked the car, when a struggle ensued, in which McCaffray and the people in the car came off victorious. If he had no triumphed he said it was sure that they would have badly beaten him, if not killed him. He came

in the car came off victorious. If he had not triumphed he said it was sure that they would have badly beaten him, if not killed him. He came to demand satisfaction. The Sergeant ordered two policemen in citizens' clothes to follow, and they all set forth to recognize and pursue the assailants. The Sergeant stated that this was the first case of the kind that had come to his notice. The Captain said that the gasmen would not be permitted to attack citizens, whether German or Italian, and that he was thoroughly prepared for any emergency, and should act with vigor. The moment that they did not heed the warnings of the police he should apply the proper remedies.

A MAN BRUTALLY STABBED.

As a German named Peter Fuess, formerly of Chicago, was passing down Twentieth street toward the gas works to seek employment, he was stopped at the corner of avenue A by a party of men, who demanded his business and the reason for his presence in this lecality. Upon his innocently informing them the ruffians immediately assaulted and knocked him down, and afterwards inflicted several severe wounds with a knile in his hip and groin. He was also very severely bruised about the head. He was also very severely bruised about the head. He was also not attended by Dr. Winter, and sent in an ambulauce to Believue Hospital. The injured man stated that he could not identify his assailants. Several extra policemen were detailed to watch the locality.

TEMPER OF THE STRIKERS.

The gasmen all appear disconsolate; but they claim to have received assurances of financial support from all the labor unions in this city. They disclaim having participated in or sympathized with any riotous proceedings, and, of course, are quite moody and dejected. They spend most of their time at their hall, cerner of Twenty-second street and First avenue; and every effort is made to keep the men tegether, and from the streets. There is a large and dangerous class inhabiting the precinct, who rather welcome the gasmen's strike as a pretext to disturb the peace, ina

## THE RUMORED STRIKES.

Not a few rumors have been placed in circulation during the past few days in regard to a proposed strike among the employes of the street railway companies. Yesterday some enterprising attaché of an evening newspaper added the Carpenters' and Painters' unions to the tail of their sensational kite. Though there is no prospect of a strike at present, it may be well enough to state the exact position of affairs among the workingmen and their various organizations. It is a well known fact that in all the trade unions the question of a strike has been hotly debated ever since last snowfall, and the anxiety the last snowfall, and the anxiety to de something desperate has grown greater with every hour that has passed since St. Patrick's Day. The great numbers from the bosom of the working class which that Saint's celebration brought into the streets, warmly encouraged Citizen Banks and the other radicals to undertake a new labor crusade. On the other hand, Kelly and a few more veterans who have the real interest of their fellow citizens at heart, and who have not yet got through shedding tears over the misery entailed by last Summer's strike, counselled moderation. It is impossible to predict at the present moment at what time the ball will be set rolling. That it will be in motion before the middle of May is pretty certain.

it will be in motion before the middle of May is pretty certain.

At Germania, Teutonia, Masonic and Military Halls, there was last night not the slightest indication of any organized movement. At least one of these places cannot be secured for a place of meeting the coming season, the proprietors having been disgusted with the occurrences of last year.

Several preminent leaders in last year's movement intimated to a representative of the Herald that they would under no circumstances assist in or countenance the organization of a strike, though should the men "go out" they would feel bound to stand by them.

At the various railway stables the men are all

STILL MORE GAS!

quiet and hundreds of them, who have been queetioned, affirm that they never thought of such a thing as a strike. There are certainly no signs of any suspension of labor on the Avenue B, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth or Ninth avenue lines. Close questioning does much also te dispet the rumors in regard to the Broadway and Belt lines. On the latter the employes are to be paid an advance over their present wages of fifty cents a day, as follows:—After the first three months of work and for the third period of three months an increase of fifty cents, and for the fourth period and aduly wages.

In regard to the workmen on the Eighth avenue can deally wages.

In regard to the workmen on the Eighth avenue and daily wages.

In regard to the workmen on the Eighth avenue and the confidence and respect of his workmen as welf as of the public, says he anticipates no trouble. He has never had a strike, though he gave the men an increase of twenty-five cents per diem on their wages last spring. He says, in addition, that not a few men have been in the employ of the company as conductors or drivers for a period of over twenty years, and that, should he have occasion to employ others, there are fifty applicants a day who would gladly take their places.

#### DEATH OF ALDERMAN PETER GILSEY.

Action of the Aldermen-Letter from the

Mayor. A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen took place yesterday to pass resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the Board upon the demise of Alderman Peter Gilsey. President Vance occupied

The following letter was read:-

The following letter was read:—

New York, April 9, 1873. 
TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—

It becomes my painful duty to inform you of the death in this city, vesterday morning, of Mr. Peter Gilsey, an honored member of your body. Mr. Gilsey had for a long time been a resident of this city. Commencing his business career with humble means, he had by persevering industry and strict integrity fought his way through the impediments which surrounded him to yellow the proposed of the honorable position which he held in the councils of our city. The deceased was thoroughly a representative man of the class to which, more than to any other, our city owes its commercial pre-emmence and financial grandeur. It is, therefore, eminently fit and proper that the occasion of his death should be solemnized by your honorable body by such public act as will mark your recognition of his private virtues and his distinguished official position.

The following, moved by Alderman Van Schaick,

The following, moved by Alderman Van Schaick,

The following, moved by Alderman Van Schaick, was adopted:—

Whereas the Board has learned with the most profound sorrow of the death of Peter Gilsey, one of the representatives of the people of this city in the Board of Alda, men; and whereas, by this dread dispensation of an overruling Providence, which removes from among men one so universally honored and respected for his many and noble qualities of head and heart, we are fearuilly reminded of the uncertainty of human affairs and admonished that in the midst of life we are in death. And, although in a measure prepared for the said event, our deceased associate having sulfered a long and paintil illness, it is still peculiarly affecting to be thus brought to a realization of the great loss we have sustained in being thus deprived of the companionship of one whom we had learned to cherish and esteem: and whereas, in view of the infinate personal and official relations that existed between the late Alderman Peter Gissey and the members of this Board, it is a sacred, though sorrowini, duty imposed upon us to be at section of the worth of our deceased associate. Of a warm and kindly disposition, of an affable and engaging manner, sincere and devoted in his friendship, he delighted in the exercise of those deeds of unosentations charity and benevolence which mark the true philauthropist and the sincere Christian. Conscientious and upright in his intercorse with men, he was universally known and recognized as a fitting exemplar of the noblest work of Ged-an honest man. He was essentially one of the people, having, by the limate force of his character, and by the axercise of prudence, energy, ability and hisegrity, for all of which that he was distinguished, raised himself from absolute poverty to a place in the foremost ranks of our wealing, in the litter and respected etitizes. His death is a public loss. He had been called to exercise, for the public wealiness, and the was attacked with the liness which culminated in his death and deplore the death of Alterman P

mourning for a period of thirty days.

The Board also ordered the chamber of the Board to be draped in mourning, the flags to be displayed at half-mast on the day of the funeral and an engrossed copy of the above to be sent to the family. Addermen Van Schalck, Billings, Ottendorfer, Kehr, Cooper and Reilly were appointed a committee to make arrangements for the funeral, which takes place at eleven o'clock this morning. Aldermen Reilly, Morris and Monheimer were appointed to present these resolutions to the Assistant Aldermen, and the Board adjourned.

Action of the Assistant Aldermen. The Assistant Aldermen convened at noon, and,

concurring in the resolutions of the Aldermen after culogies of deceased by the President and Messrs. Cornell and Clancy, named Messrs. Strack, Coddington, Beyea, Brucks and Foley as a committee on funeral arrangements. The Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen and city officials will meet at the residence of deceased and attend the funeral, which will leave for Greenwood at eleven o'clock to-day.

## THE MASONIC FAIR.

The Last Days of the Great Display-The Multitude of Visitors-New tractions-The Grand Auction Day

Which is Coming. The last days of the Masonic Fair are passing. and under the hammer of the auctioneer its muldisposed of, and the curtain will drep over the bright scene that has for nearly a month been enlivened by the influx and outgo of an almost countless multitude of visitors. Their number does not abate despite the fact that the show is in its decline, but rather is augmented by reason of an eagerness to participate in its opportunities before it be too late.

eagerness to participate in its opportunities before it be too late.

THE LAST DAYS OF THE PAIR, like those of an Autumn, are more brilliant than even its previous history, and the throngs that frequent it now are compesed, partly at least, of people belonging to the highest class of seciety. There will probably be a great rush on Saturday night and a great vieing of purchasers for the many desirable and valuable articles which will be sold. The sale will begin at about eight o'clock.

Many of the lodges have recently added FRESH ATRACTIONS to their stands. The Templar Lodge displays an immense fruit cake, the weight of which is one hundred pounds. The ceean Lodge has on exhibition a very peculiar patent chair of a new and excellent pattern, and very elaborately and richly upholstered. The Floral Temple still retains its pristine charms, not forgetting the galaxy of heauty which lightens its interior and enters vist.

pristine charms, not forgetting the galaxy of beauty which hightens its interior and entices visitors to squander their money upon bouquets. The profits of this enterprise have been very large thanks to the energy and generosity of its man

ager and originator.

Deputy Grand Master Edward Thorne feels greatly gratified at the success of the fair, much of which is due to his own exertions in his official

## REAL ESTATE MATTERS.

Transactions Rather Dull-Sales Yesterday.
Generally speaking, business was comparatively

dull yesterday, no sales of any magnitude having taken place which deserve any particularizing, yet there seems to be an undercurrent of activity among private parties. For instance, to illustrate the last made assertion, we know that four lots on 104th and 105th streets, 150 feet west of Tenth avenote, were soid three days ago for \$15,200 and yesterday \$500 bonus was offered for the contract. There may be complaints of money scarcity and of locked-up funds, yet the real estate operators seem to know the secret of possessing themselves with means to carry on their speculations and as a general thing usually succeed.

The following are yesterday's sales at auction:—

av sublem, wilkins and co.

2 k bk. h. (front), stable (rear) and plot of ground
220 and 222 west sists, w. of 7th av., plot 402,982;
Mr. Archibaid.

3 s bk. h. and i., 224, adjoining the above; Mr. Archibaid. 3 s. bk. h. and l., 224, adjoining the above; Mr. Archibaid.
2 ir houses (front), 2 s. bk. stable (rear) and plot of ground, 228 and 230, 20 ft. w. of the above; plot 40x 27,500 89.9; F. Kennedy.
4 s. b. s. h. and l. 25 East 69th st., 175 ft. e. of Madison av., lot 25x100.5; W. R. McCrady.
55,000 by JAMES M. MILLER.
3 s. bk. h. and l. 156 114th st., 270 it. w. of 3d av., lot 16.8x100; E. R. Tewett.
Lease of h. and l., n. s. of 56th st., 303 ft. e. of 1st av., 20xx4, lease 19½ years from May l. 157e, ground rent 230 per annum, subject to one year's rent due; Peter Goelet.
3 y E. F. FAIRCHILD.
4 s. bk. h. and l., s. s. of 33d st., e. of 5th av., let 15x80; J. M. Brown

J. M. Brown

BY BLEECKER, SON AND CO.

lot, n. s. of E. 97th st., 55 ft. w. of Lexington av., 25x

100.8; E. Scott. 

Powell.

1 lot on lith st., between 3d and 4th avs.; A. C.

1 lot on lith st., between 3d and 4th avs., adjoining;

2,750

1. and 1, on lith st., between 3d and 4th avs.; O.

1. Taylor

2 lots on lith st., between 3d and 4th avs.; O.

6,800

ing: Donevan & Higgins.

2 tenement houses and lots on 36th st., between 10th avg. and 11th ave.

2 lots on litth st., between 3d and 4th avs., adjoining: Donovan & Higgins.
2 tenement houses and lots on 39th st., between 10th and 11th avs.; G. Lauter.
1 tenement h. and l. en 39th st., between 10th and 11th avs.; d. Lauter.
17.30

To-day a number of important sales are advertised to take place at the Exchange. Among them is a plot of ground, 46.8x98.8½, 215 and 217 East Twenty-seventh street, having there on a Philadelphia brick front two story stable, which will be sold by Messrs. Mulle Wilkins & Co.